

CURRENT LITERATURE ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

**Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited**

**An annotated bibliography submitted to
The U.S. Army Drug and Alcohol Operations Agency**

August 1993

19951212 050

Prepared by: Federal Research Division
Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540

Project Manager: Andrea Savada


Analysts: Serge Demidenko
Eric Solsten

Dear Reader:

This product was prepared by the staff of the *Federal Research Division* of the *Library of Congress* under an interagency agreement with the sponsoring United States Government agency.

The Federal Research Division is the Library of Congress's primary fee-for-service research unit. At the request of Executive and Judicial branch agencies of the United States Government and on a cost-recovery basis, the Division prepares studies and reports, chronologies, bibliographies, foreign-language abstracts, and other tailored products in hard-copy and electronic media. The subjects researched include the broad spectrum of social sciences, physical sciences, and the humanities.

For additional information on obtaining the research and analytical services of the Federal Research Division, please call 202/707-9905, fax 202/707-9920, via Internet frd@mail.loc.gov, or write to *Marketing Coordinator, Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5220*.



Louis R. Mortimer

Chief

Federal Research Division

Library of Congress

Washington, DC 20540-5220

PREFACE

This annotated bibliography, updated monthly, provides worldwide coverage of research and statistics on drug and alcohol abuse. English- and foreign-language literature, primarily books and journals published since January 1991 is screened. Research focuses on topics such as usage patterns, new theories on patterns of abuse, signs and symptoms of addiction, legal penalties, genetics and heredity, prevention strategies and techniques, and codependency. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each entry contains keywords.

Accession For	
NTIS CRA&I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By	
Distribution /	
Availability Codes	
Dist	Avail and/or Special
A-1	

"Besonderes Risiko [Especially Risky]." Der Spiegel, [Hamburg],
vol. 47, no. 29, July 19, 1993, 80-81. [Call Number:
AP30.S66]

The article concerns a discussion in the German government to implement complete alcohol prohibition for young drivers. In 1992, 2,102 people were killed in drunk driving accidents. Every fifth fatal traffic accident involved beer, wine, or schnapps. In 1991, 34 percent of drunk drivers involved in accidents causing personal injury were between ages 18 and 25. In July 1993, the Minister of Youth called for alcohol prohibition for young drivers. The German Automobile Club (ADAC) was opposed to a complete prohibition, but recommended a reduction in the permitted blood-alcohol-content (BAC) level. In the fall of 1993, the Bundestag (Lower House) will decide if the BAC level should be reduced. Opinions varied among the political parties. The Free Democratic Party wanted no change in current law; the Social Democratic Party supported a reduction in the permitted BAC level for all drivers; and the Christian Democratic Party supported complete alcohol prohibition for young drivers, but would also accept a reduction in the permitted BAC level.

Keyword(s): Germany; drunk driving; youths

Burman, Sondra. "A Model for Women's Alcohol/Drug Treatment." Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly, (Binghamton, NY), vol. 9, no. 2, 1992, 87-99. [Call Number: none]

Most of the research conducted in the last twenty years in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse has concentrated on the physiological, psychological, and sociological effects of alcohol and drug abuse on the male population. Very little effort has been made to examine the unique problems that are associated with women and their particular needs. The author presents an all-women's treatment program as a viable alternative to the traditional mixed-gender programs. By addressing women's unique needs in a more sensitive-environment, all women's programs can provide a better opportunity to gain a greater sense of self, empowerment, and independent functioning.

Keyword(s): women; treatment; alcohol; drug abuse

Chang, Grace, Kathleen M. Carroll, Heidi M. Behr, and Thomas R. Kosten. "Improving Treatment Outcome in Pregnant Opiate-Dependent Women." Journal of Substance Abuse

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH SUPPORT
ON DRUG ABUSE

PAGE: 2

Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 327-30. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

Despite the potential promise of methadone maintenance as a treatment for pregnant opiate-dependent women, reports of its success for this population have been mixed. The main results of this report are that pregnant opiate-dependent women enrolled in enhanced outpatient drug treatment programs demonstrate less overall illicit substance use, have more prenatal care, and deliver infants weighing more than women treated in conventional methadone maintenance programs.

Keyword(s): opiate dependence; pregnancy; treatment

Constantini, Maria F., Laurie Wermuth, James L. Sorensen, and John S. Lyons. "Family Functioning as a Predictor of Progress in Substance Abuse Treatment." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 331-35. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

The purpose of the study was to investigate how the level of family functioning relates to progress in treatment. Results indicated that family functioning, the cohesion dimension in particular, predicts the severity of patient's dysfunction resulting from drug use and family and psychological problems. Results support the relevance of family factors in the treatment of drug-addicted patients.

Keyword(s): family functioning; methadone maintenance; substance abuse

Des Jarlais, Don C., John Weston, Samuel R. Friedman, Jo L. Sotharan, Robert Maslansky, and Michael Marmor. "Crack Cocaine Use in a Cohort of Methadone Maintenance Patients." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 319-25. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

Results show that concurrent crack use was associated with the number of noninjected drugs being used; the number of IV drug-using sexual partners; drug injection; and the use of nonheroin opiates. Persistent crack use was associated with previous noninjected drug use and previous suicide attempts. Compared to illicit drug injectors not in

treatment, being in methadone maintenance offers a protective effect against crack use.

Keyword(s): crack; cocaine; methadone

"EG-Justizminister fuer gemeinsame Drogenpolizei [EC Minister of Justice Calls for Collective Drug Police]". Neue Zuercher Zeitung, [Zurich], no. 125, June 4, 1993, 1. [Call Number: None]

At a European Community (EC) meeting in Copenhagen in early June 1993, the EC Minister of Justice called for collective European action to combat the European drug problem. The plan would include a European Police Narcotics Division to monitor over-the-border illegal drug trading. The plan was to be recommended at the EC summit at the end of June 1993. The narcotics division would be the first step to a comprehensive European Police Force.

Keyword(s): European Community; drug policy; police

Finney, John W., and Rudolph H. Moos. "The Long-Term Course of Treated Alcoholism: II. Predictors and Correlates of 10-Year Functioning and Mortality." Journal of Studies on Alcohol, (New Brunswick, NJ), vol. 53, no. 2, 1992, 142-53. [Call Number: RC565.Q28]

Long-Term studies have produced only a few findings concerning factors that predict or explain mortality or long-term functioning. This study examines 113 patients who returned to their families after undergoing an extensive residential treatment program. Results showed that mortality was greater among patients, who prior to undergoing treatment, consumed more alcohol and were unemployed. Mortality was also associated with medical conditions, liver problems, medication use, and lack of friends. Persons in less stressful life situations, in more cohesive family structures, and who utilized coping skills at the 2-year follow-up tended to function better.

Keyword(s): alcoholism; methodology; mortality; statistics

Fountain, Douglas L. "Avoiding the Quality Assurance Boondoggle in Drug Treatment Programs Through Total Quality Management." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New

York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 355-64. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

This paper describes how TQM (Total Quality Management) is distinct from, and yet complements, other quality improvement strategies, including supervisory review, internal program evaluations, and standard quality assurance. This paper presents the organization (or program) characteristics that are required for TQM to be successful. The author believes that quality improvement efforts will not have significant long-range benefit for a program or a client unless the efforts meet the following criteria. First, quality improvement depends upon a thorough understanding of how a program works. Second, the organization must be ready, willing, and able to achieve the desired changes. TQM is a tool that can assist program managers in fulfilling these requirements, although using TQM may require fundamental changes in how program staff perceive and carry out their jobs. It suggests some changes in an administrator's approach to program development, employee relations, and client treatment. Programs must be directed toward achieving established goals. Programs must have a guiding theory of drug abuse and its causes, and the mechanisms underlying behavior changes that result in improved client functioning.

Keyword(s): drug treatment; quality control; methodology

Frawley, P. Joseph, and James W. Smith. "One-Year Follow-Up After Multimodel Inpatient Treatment for Cocaine and Methamphetamine Dependencies." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 271-86. [Call Number: RC565.J67]

This study reports the results of utilizing aversion therapy as part of a multimodal treatment program for cocaine dependence in patients admitted to four private treatment programs operated by Schick Health Services. The use of aversion therapy for both alcohol and cocaine in alcoholics who were also using cocaine was associated with a higher total abstinence rate from cocaine when compared with alcoholics who used cocaine but had not received aversion therapy as part of their program.

Keyword(s): aversion therapy; cocaine dependence; treatment

French, Michael T., Michael L. Dennis, Gail L. McDougal, Georgia T. Karuntzos, and Robert L. Hubbard. "Training and Employment Programs in Methadone Treatment: Client Needs and Desires." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 293-303. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

While not a panacea, methadone treatment has been demonstrated to reduce heroin use and improve productive behaviors. However, in the last several years methadone treatment and training programs have declined considerably. This study examines the various methods proposed to develop and evaluate the treatment programs and to identify client needs and desires. Main findings indicate that most addicts have a strong interest in training and employment services, but their expectations about the impact of such services is often unrealistic.

Keyword(s): training methods; methadone treatment; cost effectiveness

"Hygienisch und Stressfrei [Sanitary and Stress-Free]." Der Spiegel, [Hamburg], vol. 47, no. 29, July 19, 1993, 71. [Call Number: AP30.S66]

The article outlines a growing movement in Germany for the opening of methadone clinics for heroin addicts in large cities. The attorney general of Frankfurt, Harald Hans Koerner, submitted a proposal in July 1993 to open "junkie houses" in Frankfurt. German law prohibits "offering the opportunity of drug consumption," but Koerner argues that clinics would only offer addicts the possibility to consume in sanitary and stress-free conditions what they usually consume from the black market. There have been similar proposals in the Hamburg and Baden-Wuerttemberg governments. The Bundesrat (Lower House) and Cabinet have strongly opposed the proposals. Koerner's proposal for Frankfurt would include "fixer rooms" in the city where doctors and counselors inform the users about drug use and possibilities of abstention/quitting. They would also be responsible for assuring no dealing in immediate areas and no driving cars after doing heroin. Critics argue that supplying drugs discourages a drug-free life and that cities would be in danger of becoming overwhelmed with addicts and junkie houses.

Keyword(s): Germany; drugs; methadone clinics

"Kein Werbeverbot fuer Alkohol und Tabak [No Law Against Advertising for Alcohol and Cigarettes]." Neue Zuercher Zeitung, [Zurich], no. 125, June 4, 1993, 30. [Call Number: None]

A bill to prohibit advertising of alcohol and tobacco was submitted to, and rejected by, the Swiss parliament. Members of parliament expressed strong opinions, both favoring and opposing the restriction. The strongest argument of those favoring the bill was the protection of youths from addictive substances. They cited ethical and moral concerns for promoting drug use, saying that the primary purpose of advertising is to create demand for items advertised. Additionally, the high social costs, including higher insurance premiums, caused by the abuse of alcohol and tobacco, should be reasons for prohibiting their promotion. Opponents of the bill argued that the state should not intervene in this arena of the free market economy. To moral and ethical questions they responded that alcohol and tobacco are primarily leisure substances, and only upon exception are they abused. Finally, they argued that advertising restrictions are not what is needed to solve addiction problems. Prevention campaigns and measures to protect non-smokers from the effects of secondary smoke was considered appropriate government action.

Keyword(s): Switzerland; advertising; drugs

Kelley, Joseph E. "Drug Control. Revised Drug Interdiction Approach is Needed in Mexico." GAO United States General Accounting Office GAO/NSIAD-93-152, (Washington, D.C.), May 1993, . [Call Number: none]

Due to its strategic location, Mexico is the major transit country used by drug traffickers for transporting cocaine and other illegal substances of abuse. This report examines the status of the drug interdiction program, known as the Northern Border Response Force program, the problems encountered in implementing the program, and future plans to expand drug interdiction activities in Mexico.

Keyword(s): Mexico; interdiction; substances of abuse; trafficking

Klebe, Edward R. "The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Reorganization Act of 1992." CRS Report for Congress 93-597, (Washington, D.C.), June 21, 1993, 1-6. [Call Number: none]

The ADAMHA Act provides funds to states for: alcohol and drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and activities; and mental health services and support through community mental health services. The legislation also established the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), replacing ADMHA. Other provisions include amendments to create three centers to administer the prevention and treatment services of SAMHSA: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment; Center for Substance Abuse Prevention; and, Center for Mental Health Services. The budget request for SAMHSA is over US\$2.1 billion.

Keyword(s): United States; alcohol; legislation; drug abuse

Long, Patricia, and Gloria Gelfand. "Alcohol Education as Primary Prevention in Health Care." Journal of Studies on Alcohol, (New Brunswick, NJ), vol. 53, no. 2, 1992, 101-05. [Call Number: RC565.Q28]

Analysis of data collected in the study showed that practicing nurses have a knowledge deficit regarding the biophysiological and psychological components of alcohol and its pharmacological effects. Nurses in the sample study demonstrated a lack of information about the drinking patterns of special populations and the relationship of these practices to the disease of alcoholism and its physiological effects; myths associated with alcoholism and alcoholics; and the pharmacological properties of alcohol.

Keyword(s): alcohol abuse; education; prevention

Malow, Robert M., Jeffrey A. West, Sheila A. Corrigan, Jose M. Pena, and W. Criss Lott. "Cocaine and Speedball Users: Differences in Psychopathology." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 287-91. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

Few studies have examined potential differences among the subgroups of users who inject "speedball" (a mixture of

cocaine and heroin). Speedball users have been described as constituting a sizeable and potentially more severe pathologically prone subset of substance abusers. Compared to abusers who use cocaine without opioids, compulsive speedball users demonstrated greater problems with depression, trait anxiety, and related symptomatology, and were more uniformly characterized as reflecting severe psychopathology and maladjustment.

Keyword(s): drug dependence; methodology; psychopathology

Nigam, Rajendra, Richard Schottenfeld, and Thomas R. Kosten. "Treatment of Dual Diagnosis Patients: A Relapse Prevention Group Approach." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 305-09. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

Because few descriptions of successful outpatient treatment for patients with severe coexisting psychiatric and substance use disorders are available, the authors described a successful group therapy approach in a community mental health center. The group psychotherapy focused on substance abuse recovery and was adjunctive to individual case management for these patients with major psychiatric disorders. Case examples are used to demonstrate the treatment approach.

Keyword(s): group therapy; prevention; drug abuse

Richards, M., M. Sano, S. Goldstein, D. Mindry, G. Todak, and Y. Stern. "The Stability of Neuropsychological Test Performance in a Group of Parenteral Drug Users." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 371-77. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

Study demonstrates that neuropsychological investigations of drug abusers can yield consistent and reliable data, although further studies should employ alternative and/or supplementary measures of verbal memory and motor function.

Keyword(s): methodology; drug users; neuropsychology

Schall, Matthew, Attila Kemeny, and Irving Maltzman. "Factors Associated With Alcohol Use in University Students."

Journal of Studies on Alcohol, (New Brunswick, NJ), vol. 53, no. 2, 1992, 122-36. [Call Number: RC565.Q28]

As most young adults mature and assume the responsibilities of adult life, drinking and drug use will decrease and they will become "normal" adults. Unfortunately, some students will continue to increase their consumption and develop a dependency on alcohol. Others, however, who were not drinkers in adolescence or during their college years will become problem alcohol abusers. Results show that one cannot assume that a heavy drinking university student will necessarily progress into alcoholism or even remain a heavy drinker. Only a study with a broad range of biological, psychological, and social variables would, in principle, enable the social researcher to predict whether or not an individual will develop an alcohol dependency or maintain a high level of alcohol consumption.

Keyword(s): alcohol use; college students; methodology

Simon, Jose Luis, G. "Drug Addiction and Trafficking in Paraguay: An Approach to the Problem During the Transition." Journal of InterAmerican Studies and World Affairs, vol. 34, Fall 1992, 155-200. [Call Number: none]

This article analyzes the drug abuse problem in Paraguay and how the changes in the political regime have affected the country's approach in dealing with the problem. The article clarifies the nation's perceptions of its internal drug problem and the way the country makes and acts upon its policymaking decisions.

Keyword(s): Paraguay; drug addiction; drug trafficking

Smith, Iris E., Donna Z. Dent, Claire D. Coles, and Arthur Falek. "A Comparison Study of Treated and Untreated Pregnant and Postpartum Cocaine-Abusing Women." Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment, (New York), vol. 9, no. 4, 1992, 343-48. [Call Number: RC563.J67]

While the use of drugs such as heroin and cocaine certainly merit attention, alcohol remains the drug most often abused by pregnant women. Fetal alcohol syndrome is one of the leading causes of birth defects and mental retardation in the United States. In this study the majority of the subjects reported significant alcohol

consumption in the past 30 days. The results of the study suggest that pregnant addicted women are less impaired socially and psychologically than women who are likely to enter drug treatment programs. They experienced fewer problems related to their drug use and, in general, were more satisfied with their present life situation. Thus, they may be more likely to deny the impact of drug use and be less motivated to seek help. One particular area of concern is the high incidence of past suicide attempts in this group of women. Findings suggest that many of these women are suffering from chronic psychopathology and that pregnant and postpartum cocaine abusers may be at particularly high risk. The lack of gender-sensitive programs such as childcare, and the social stigma attached to drug use in pregnancy may also account for the reluctance of pregnant and post-partum mothers to seek drug treatment.

Keyword(s): substance abuse; minorities; pregnancy

"Studie ueber Alkoholkonsum von Judendlichen [Study of Youth Alcohol Consumption]." Neue Zuercher Zeitung, [Zurich], no. 108, May 13, 1993, 43. [Call Number: None]

The article discusses a study on youths and parents completed in Zurich. The study showed higher alcoholic consumption by youths than estimated by their parents. Among the youths surveyed between the ages of 12 and 16, about 70 to 83 percent had consumed alcohol at least once; 13 percent of the boys and 8 percent of the girls had been intoxicated at least once; and 8 percent and 6 percent, respectively, had often been intoxicated. Sixty percent of the parents surveyed supported stricter laws monitoring the sale of alcohol to youths. Under Swiss law, all youths may purchase alcohol in stores, but must be at least 18 years old to purchase high percentage alcohol. No one under the age of 16 may be served alcohol in a bar or restaurant.

Keyword(s): Switzerland; alcohol; youths

Walker, William O. "Drug Trafficking in Asia." Journal of InterAmerican Studies and World Affairs, vol. 34, Fall 1992, 201-16. [Call Number: none]

For the last 15 years, Latin America has been a center of US government focus on international traffic in drugs.

LITERATURE AND RESEARCH SUPPORT
ON DRUG ABUSE

PAGE: 11

Very little scholarly effort has been directed towards work on drug trafficking in Asia. This article analyzes current literature on Asian drug trafficking and provides an agenda for future research.

Keyword(s): Asia; drug trafficking; prevention